



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

MAINE STATE FAIR FOR 1860.

We have given, in such detail as we conveniently could, an account of the recent Exhibition and Fair of the Maine State Agricultural Society at Portland. A few remarks of a more general character may not be amiss, by way of comparison, and as a note of progress or otherwise.

And first, of the Grounds. Every convenience and fixture was well fitted up for the reception of the horses, cattle, &c., &c., usually exhibited. The Show opened well on Tuesday morning, according to programme, and passed along pleasantly and successfully, excepting a temporary disturbance occasioned by a copious shower on Tuesday afternoon, which, as a natural consequence, for the time being, was a tangible damper on outdoor proceedings. The remainder of the week was bright and clear, but rather breezy, and cool for the season.

The Horse department, as usual, was well filled with very many excellent horses, and some different ones. Their display, and their exercises in the different departments of their class, demonstrated that there was at least no diminution of strength and discipline in the horses of Maine, and that their reputation for speed and endurance is still well sustained.

The Cattle department was well filled. Every stall and stable was occupied with choice stock. Marked variations are always manifest in the numerical amounts of the various breeds, according to the locality of the Show. In Kennebec the Durhams were in the ascendant numerically. Here the Durhams were less numerous and the Devons took the front rank. A good display of Durhams was, however, made by W. Perival of Vassalboro', O. Whittier of North Vienna, and others. Our old friend Isaiah Wentworth brought on the prime Devons of the East Poland Shaker family. J. F. Anderson of South Windham, also brought on his beautiful stock of Devons which he is very successfully breeding back to the original milking qualities, once known among the Devons of olden time. Many other Devons, from different sections of the State, were also on the grounds. The Ayrshires were not very numerous, but some excellent specimens were exhibited by S. L. Goodale of Saco, N. Foster of Gardiner, D. Webster of Bangor, John Rogers of Kittery, and others. We missed the Underwood stock of Herfordshire. But one or two Herfords were on the ground; a splendid bull of this breed was exhibited by J. P. Peley of Bridgton. Of Jerseys there was an increase. In spite of the lack of portly size and symmetry of form, and notwithstanding the jokes and jeers of those who look at cattle only through a butcher's eye, they have steadily increased from an exhibition five years ago, of only three individuals, (being all that were then owned in Maine,) up to thirty entered at the last Show. Their dairy qualities are becoming appreciated, and by their good deeds they are slowly working their way as they are better known. Good specimens of full-blooded Jerseys were exhibited by Messrs. Hammond of Westbrook, Bailey of Portland, East of Portland, Dike of Bath, Holmes of Winthrop, and others. The exhibition of Galloways was small. The representatives of this race were confined to those exhibited by Holmes of Winthrop. The owners of this stock in other sections of the State were remiss in not bringing them forward.

The Hog department, though not very numerous, nevertheless showed a marked improvement. There was not a mean specimen on the ground. The Choctaws of Messrs. Weston of Bloomfield, Chamberlain of Foxcroft, Dillingham of Sidney, were very fine.

There was a great falling-off in the Sheep-fold. We missed the fine flocks of Somerset County. The exhibition consisted of pairs of the several breeds. South Down by O. Whittier of North Vienna; Oxford Down by W. A. P. Dillingham of Sidney; Merinos and Cotswolds by L. Wood of Winthrop. The Poultry department was much better filled than last year. An increase in the amount, and a better classification of premiums offered for poultry, have evidently brought an increased number of a "hen-fever," as manifested by a greater variety and number of hens, ducks, geese, and pigeons, exhibited, to say nothing of lop and non-lop eared rabbits that appeared upon the ground. The principal exhibitors were Purinton and Bailey of Westbrook, P. H. Holmes, Winthrop, E. Barrows Augusta, C. Hunnewell, South Windham, T. Kilby, Portland, H. M. Davis, Portland, J. F. Anderson, South Windham, and W. Jordan of Foxcroft. We are glad to see that this humble, but useful branch of live stock is coming up again. We all like the comforts of a good feather-bed at night, and a boiled egg for breakfast, and for the abundance of these we must look to the poultry yard. A new feature of the live stock exhibition was a pen full of geese, from a shipping, roughish kid, to a grave old hen, with a fashionable goose depending a la mode from his chin. As there were no premiums offered for these "Hercules" productions we see no report in regard to them made by any of the committees.

The Drawing Match was handsomely contested. We always take more interest in this than we do in the trotting contests. The or is a great institution in Maine, and its capacity for receiving discipline and instruction was strikingly demonstrated at this show, not only by the several teams brought forward, but more particularly in the workings of the steers exhibited by young Curtis of Woodstock, and Tuell of Paris.

We have given a pretty full account of things exhibited in the hall. They made a brilliant, as well as instructive show. We regret to say that there was a great falling off in the Dairy department, not only in the quantity but quality of the products. This must be attributed to the unparalleled drought which has borne so heavily all summer upon Maine. It is impossible to make good butter and cheese, or much of it, when the grass of the pastures is dried and roasted to a crisp. Another year, we hope, will bring back the Maine dairies to their former good condition. We shall have more to say hereafter on sundry topics connected with the Show.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN ENGLAND.

Advices from New Brunswick inform us that Mr. Barberie, who had been sent by the St. John Agricultural Society for the purpose of procuring stock for the use of the Society, has returned without purchasing any. He found that the pleuro-pneumonia was very prevalent in those sections that he visited, and that it involved great risk to ship cattle from that country to this on account of the disease.

This, we have no doubt, was a very wise and prudent conclusion of the Agent. It would have been a disastrous day for New Brunswick, if by an importation of cattle for improving their breeds, they should at the same time thereby introduce that fatal scourge among their herds. It is undoubtedly desirable to get good stock from England from which to breed and improve their herds, but happily it is not now the only source from which good stock of the several breeds can be obtained.

We have, in the States and in Canada, nearly all the breeds and races, and from them they can be perpetuated even if none were ever again brought from England.

The best and purest blood of Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Galloways, and even Korries, can now be found among them in the States or Canada. Why not look among them for good breeders? They can be found equally as good every way as if imported from the mother country, and the first cost and expenses of transportation will be much less. Indeed, pure blooded stock of the Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire and Jersey breeds can be obtained in our own State, where no taint of pleuro-pneumonia (thanks to the prompt action of our Executive) has ever had any existence.

CATTLE SHOWS—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Mr. Editor.—By your paper just at hand, I perceive that the various Exhibitions, State and County, in your section the present season, are well sustained. I fear the same cannot be said in Massachusetts, notwithstanding great exertions have been made to redeem the error of excluding cattle from our Shows, under the apprehension of spreading pleuro-pneumonia thereby. That a disease of this character did appear in the Spring in the County of Middlesex, and was carried thence to the County of Worcester, there can be no doubt; and that much alarm was created thereby, and much money expended by the State to guard against the spread of the disease, is also true; but that any benefit has accrued from this expenditure, remains to be proved. At our table on Wednesday, there were present two of the most eminent and eloquent of the members of the State Board of Agriculture, who argued with all their powers, the wisdom and propriety of the exclusive action, but they failed to convince me, and others, of the necessity of doing as they did. That they intended well, I have no doubt; but that there was any necessity for the determination to which they came, I am not satisfied.

Yours truly,
P.
Essex Co., Mass., Sept. 28, 1860.

NOTE.—We occasionally find an incredulous and faithless person whom, like our friend P., it is next to impossible to convince of the propriety of the action of the State authorities of Massachusetts in regard to the Cattle Disease, and we therefore seldom make the effort. If "two of the most eminent and eloquent of the State Board of Agriculture" have failed to make a convert of him, it would hardly be modest in us to undertake the task, and we accordingly give him over to hardness of heart.—Ed.

THE GARDEN OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Editor.—There are many gardens in Nova Scotia, and few ones, too—especially the fruit gardens, now laden with nice fruit; but the "garden," so well known at home and abroad, is the extensive Cornwallis valley, containing those liberal sized potato fields, and the Grand Pre (or prairie) of 3000 acres of land, once flowed by high tides from the Bay of Fundy, but since reclaimed by dykes, and now (since the hay is harvested) affording rich pasturage for 5000 head of cattle. Neither time nor language are at my command to give this rich and lovely valley a full and truthful delineation. It must be seen to be appreciated.

If any of the "Maine Farmers" feel interested in the staple production of Nova Scotia, please say to them that the potato harvest has just commenced, the farmers complaining of light crops, (some say about two-thirds of a fair yield,) but they are sound and of good quality. The varieties mostly raised this season, are "Calicoes," Carters, "Shelbings," (our old Chenango), Jacksons, Blue Noses, Sterling Blues, with some Jenny Linds, &c. There are not so many acres planted now as when potatoes sold for 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel.

In passing along among some common farmers, I have noted, at random, the number of acres planted by six farmers, resulting in an aggregate of 100 acres, and averaging 104 acres each. Some of them have planted from 50 to 60 acres each in former years. The present yield per acre will probably range from 100 to 150 bushels of shipping potatoes.

The crop per acre is not so large as many of our farmers imagine. Farmers here find it too good sized and sound potatoes. They are too profitable to plant large fields and manure sparingly, rather than risk the loss of a portion of the crop by dressing highly. As potatoes are the chief production for export, producers and buyers are eagerly watching the prices and prospects for sales abroad. Every Yankee who happens among them is closely questioned about the crop in the "States." The report of a light crop, or of disease abroad, is a sobering news to many. Indeed, the barometer of prosperity seems to rise or fall with the quotations of the potato market. S. N. T.,
Bain of Minas, N. S.

WEST PENOBSCOT AG. SOCIETY.

EXETER, Sept. 25th, 1860.

This Society held its Annual Show and Fair in this village, yesterday and today. The morning of yesterday was very unpropitious, and by four in the afternoon the rain came down in torrents. For this reason, perhaps, the out-of-door show of animals was very meagre. About twenty yoke of oxen, half as many cows, three bulls, three calves, some twenty or thirty sheep, and a few colts and horses constituted the whole. Mr. P. M. Butters of Exeter, had a bull, a yoke of four-year old cattle, which girt 7 feet, a yoke of three-year old steers, measuring 6 feet 9 inches, and a cow and calf, all North Devons, and very superior animals.

Mr. Ephraim Morrill, of Corinth, had a very superior calf, 64 months old, which measures 4 feet 8 inches.

Mr. Clark of Stetson, had a Durham bull calf, 64 months old, weighing 600 lbs., and measuring 4 feet 10 inches. He paid thirty dollars for him in June.

Mr. E. Rollins of Charleston, had an extra yoke of oxen, 6 years old, which measure 7 feet 11 inches. He had also a splendid yoke of two-year old steers.

Mr. Stephen Jennings, of Garland, had three very large and handsome yearlings, four steers, 3 years old, and two cows, all superior animals.

A cow and calf, three-fourths Durham, and one-fourth Hereford owned by J. H. Mayo, of Exeter were fine. The calf, four months old, weighs four hundred pounds, and was equal, if not superior to any of the others.

Gen. G. G. Cushman of Bangor, exhibited a Cotswold buck which he imported from England in June. It is a superior animal, four years old, weighed when he arrived in New York, 208 lbs., and sheered in July 94 lbs. of washed wool. He also had another very large and beautiful ram, two years old, bred in Richmond, New Brunswick, of a Scotch breed, purchased of Hon. S. Cary, of Houlton.

Gen. Cushman desired me to say to the readers of the Farmer that John T. Andrew, Esq., of West Cornwall, Ct., has a buck which weighs 400 lbs., of the New Oxfordshire breed, which he deems superior to any other buck within his knowledge. For mutton these sheep are unrivaled, being always fit for the market. The ewes shear from nine to twelve pounds of wool per year, and the bucks from fifteen to twenty pounds.

There were also on exhibition, several South Down sheep, recently purchased by parties in Charleston and Corinth, of Mr. Whittier of Vienna.

There were some other common sheep which were very good, but I could not ascertain who were the owners.

I saw no hogs or pigs on the ground. On the whole, it was a small show of stock. I should think that some good districts in Kennebec could furnish as good a show.

Of agricultural implements, all I saw were some four or five plows, and a patent harrow. The plows were excellent specimens, made by T. R. Shaw, Esq., of South Exeter. Mr. Shaw manufactures and sells about 150 plows annually, of as good a pattern and quality as is to be found in Maine. I visited the ladies' department of the Show, and found on exhibition two lamp-nuts, three specimens of painting and crayon drawing, two specimens of penmanship, six or seven rugs, two rolls of wool cloth, one bed-quilt, one bedspread, several pieces of very good carpeting, some yarn, footings, and various other articles.

In the dairy department, there were some good looking cheese and butter, but not a very large amount.

I saw one hive of very superior honey, one side and one end being glass, so that all the comb could be seen, which was perfectly pure and white. The fruit department was superior. I never saw its equal. Mr. J. P. Sinclair, of Lewistown, had on exhibition forty-one varieties of apples, and seven of pears. He had also Concord, Hartford Profits, Isabella and Clinton varieties of grapes; all raised in the open air, and ripe, or nearly so. Mr. Sinclair showed me how he increased the size of the grape by girdling the vine just below the fruit. His Concord that were thus girdled were twice the size of those which were not.

Mr. Stanley of Lewistown, had some very large pears which he raised on stocks grafted on the mountain ash. They bore the second year after the graft was set.

Mr. S. W. Foss had nineteen varieties of apples, three of pears, two of plums, and three of crab apples. One of his crab apples is a seedling, raised by himself, and very large.

Mr. Job B. Foss, of Charleston, had eleven varieties of apples, four of pears, four of plums, and three of seedling grapes, raised in the open air.

T. R. Shaw, Esq., of South Exeter, had twenty-three varieties of apples, and three of pears. He has four acres of orcharding, from ten to sixteen years old, also a large number of pear trees for sale. Winthrop Chapman, Esq., exhibited fifty-two varieties of apples, and some seven of pears. I presume there was other fruit on exhibition which escaped my notice.

Of garden vegetables, there were fine specimens, but not a very large amount. There were cabbages, turnips, beets, large enough for all practical purposes.

Mr. E. B. Stackpole, of Kenduskeag, had thirty-five varieties of potatoes, and forty-five of garden vegetables.

I saw one or two specimens of corn, but there did not seem to be any spirit of emulation to excel. There has been a great concourse of people present, but it is difficult to imagine what they all come for. I judge not less than two thousand persons were on the ground. Indeed it was rather a show of hippos than quadrupeds. This is as good an agricultural region as there is in Maine, and has many excellent farmers, and yet the mass do not seem to regard an annual exhibition as of any value. I judge that not one in fifty of the persons present had anything on exhibition. No doubt nearly every farmer had something which would have been interesting to others. The bringing together the choice products of the farmers, and their wives and families, at the annual Show, is a cheap method of comparing notes and stimulating a healthy emulation.

UNDERDRAINING.

Mr. Editor.—Much has been written upon

drainage lands. We have accounts of the advantages of draining; of the cost per rod of the different kinds of underdrain pipe, tile, &c. But, after all that has been said and written on the subject, in view of the little that has been done in this State, it would seem that on no subject do our farmers so much need "line upon line," and "precept upon precept," here a little and there a little, as on this. I do not propose to throw any new light on this important subject, but to merely add my humble testimony to its advantages.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of acres in the counties of Kennebec, Somerset, Franklin and Oxford, and I presume in other counties, that are now cultivated without any clear profit which might be doubled in value by it. I refer particularly to moist hill land where the fields are walled and the ground encumbered by small stones that have been, or ought to be plowed out. These stones may be gathered and deposited in the ditch and the ditch covered cheaper than it can be effectually disposed of in any other way.

My first experiment in underdraining was about fifteen years since. I had a hollow place in my field so wet that my team would go to the knee in mud in the dryest time in the spring. I could raise nothing on it but water-grass—would gladly have had it sunk if the dry land could have been closed up. In the month of April I hired a man at seventy-five cents per day and board. With his assistance I dug a ditch of five dollars a month, in two days I dug eight rods, filled the ditch sufficiently with stones picked up from the field and covered it; whole cost about five dollars; getting rid of stones, worth two dollars. The next year, I have raised as large corn and English grass on it as I ever saw grow. I have since dug several other pieces, and in all cases, with marked success and I believe they will last until destroyed by some convulsion of nature if the outlet is kept clear.

I noticed in the Farmer, some weeks since, an article in which the advantages of draining were enumerated. Being able to cultivate earlier in the spring was omitted. I was surprised at this, as I consider it, in our climate, one of the greatest. Our seasons are so short that two weeks' time in seeding, either with corn or wheat, often makes the difference between a good crop of ripe grain and a nearly total failure. I would recommend to have both ends of the ditch open, as the atmosphere passing into the ditch supplies moisture to the ground during droughts. This may be done by filling the ditch full of stones at the upper end and heaping a pile on top, or inserting a pump log with one end out.

Will not our farmers awake to their true interests and drain their wet lands instead of trying to cultivate mud? Ye faithless and unbelieving! To you, I address myself; try a short drain in the worst place you have in your field and mark the effect. If you will only begin I will engage that you will persevere, as you will plainly see it is for your benefit. JOHN H. WILLARD.

THE WHEAT CROP IN FRANKLIN CO.

Mr. Editor.—The method of James Baker, Esq., of Strong, has now been quite extensively tested, and as far as I have been able to learn, without a failure, as far as the rust, the mildew or the like casualties are concerned, and in fact, hardly a failure from any cause.

Wheat has not been so plump and handsome for many years as it is this, nor so large a crop. It was mostly sown early and got a fine start before the drought began to be severe. Many think that there has not been so large and fine a crop for fifteen or twenty years as this. There was quite a hard freeze in April, after many fields of wheat were up from two to four inches, and much anxiety was felt about the effect it would have upon the young wheat sprouts, but the injury, if any, was so slight that no complaint was made afterwards as far as heard of.

Should it be a favorable spring in 1861 there will be a much larger breadth sown to wheat than this or for years past, in this section. Preparations are now being made for the future crop with a will and determination to try again. ELM TREE FARM.

September, 1860.

DISHLEY SHEEP.

Mr. Editor.—I would like to inquire who has some of the pure Dishley Breed of Sheep? If I am not mistaken they are a very large, healthy sheep, and well adapted to our cold climate. M. W. FARWELL.

Rockland Oct. 1, 1860.

NOTE. Who will answer our correspondent's question? We have the impression that Warren Perival, Esq., of Vassalboro', may have some of the Dishleys.—Ed.

GARGET CURE.

Mr. Editor.—I have a cow which was diseased two or three months this spring and summer almost exactly as Mr. Marden, in the Farmer of Sept. 20th, said his neighbor's cows were, which I cured in less than a fortnight by simply giving her as many bones, previously softened by wet ashes, as she would eat. L. S. SATTERED.

Hope, Sept. 1860.

PRETTY WELL FOR A BOY.

Mr. Editor.—L. C. Crowell of Winslow, planted this season one potato, called here the foot potato, and raised from it five pecks. He is only a boy, and would like to know if this can be beat by any other boy. A SUBSCRIBER.

Winslow, Sept. 18, 1860.

AN INQUIRY.

Ms. Editor.—I wish to inquire, through your paper, where I can obtain some spurry (*Spergularia arvensis*) seed. A SUBSCRIBER.

Fairfield, Sept. 21, 1860.

CC-The Genesee Farmer says: "The addition of a little salt and unleached ashes to plaster for clover, has the effect of giving the clover an early start, and attracts and fixes the ammonia of the atmosphere."

THE CATTLE DISEASE CAUSED BY IMMATURE FOOD.

There is an interesting article in the *Journal of Agriculture*, *Pratt's*, from the pen of Gustav Hamoir, in which several facts are brought forward to show that cattle feeding on immature food are very liable to pleuro-pneumonia—the cattle disease which has caused such a panic during the present summer in Massachusetts.

He states that in seasons favorable to a rank growth of the sugar beet—and when, consequently, the beet is deficient in sugar—cattle fed on the pulp of the beets are subject to this disease. But he has found that if the pulp is steamed in such a way that the steam carries off the volatile matters—alcohol, acetic acid, and essential oils—it is then healthy food.

Several experiments are mentioned which seem to prove the truth of this idea.

There can be no doubt that immature food of any kind is unhealthy. The leaves of turnips, which analysis shows to contain a much larger percentage of nitrogen than the pulps, are well known to be less nutritious than the pulps, and have tendency to cause scours in the sheep and cattle eating them. In Mr. Lawe's experiments on sheep this fact was brought out in a very striking manner. Sheep fed on turnips manured with superphosphate of lime did well and gave a fair increase, while sheep fed on the same kind of turnips and grown in the same field, and fed out at the same time, but which were dressed with a large quantity of ammonia not only did not increase in weight but actually lost in flesh, and were so evidently ill-fed that it was necessary to discontinue the experiment. Analysis showed these turnips to contain a much higher percentage of nitrogen than those grown with the superphosphate of lime—in other words, they were deficient in carbonaceous matter. The ammonia caused them to continue growing late in the fall, and they were, when gathered, far from being perfectly matured.

Sugar beets, heavily dressed with ammoniacal manures, are well known to be deficient in sugar, and the manufacturers of beet-root sugar do not like excessively heavy crops. M. Hamoir states that the years when the crops of beets were unusually heavy were the years when the cattle disease most prevailed, and we have no doubt it was caused by the beets being immature. We see no reason to doubt that immature grass, or that grown on low wet land, would also be injurious. —Genesee Farmer.

THE APPLE CULTURE.

The apple is a fruit of both ancient and modern renown, peculiarly suited to our New England soil and climate, and every day becoming of more consequence. Ten years ago the products of the orchards of the United States were valued at nearly eight million dollars, and no doubt the greatest part was from apples. There were then seven hundred thousand acres of orcharding. Since, as we have been setting trees by the hundreds of thousands and millions—the growing and selling of young, improved fruit being a great business in all the States—the acres of orcharding have no doubt been increased to a million, and the value of apples alone is as great as the entire fruit of the country in 1850. This year the crop has been more abundant than ever before, but from the many uses to which apples may be put there can be no surplus, though the prices will be materially reduced. There is no article of produce, save grass, the great crop of our northeastern States, more deserving the attention of agriculturists.

The apple has long been known and valued. From its mention in the Bible it has been supposed to be a native of Palestine, but of that there is no evidence. It has undoubtedly been grown all through the central latitudes of Asia from the earliest period named in history. The old poets, both sacred and profane, sung its praises as the richest fruit of Eden. Solomon in his Song makes the Queen say, "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons. I sat down under his shadow with delight, and his fruit was sweet to my taste." Again he says, "comfort me with apples." Whether the fruit he speaks of was grown in Palestine or not, the apple now found there is a worthless thing—like those Piny trees of "the crab," which on account of its sourness had "many a foul and shrewd curse given it." It is more likely that it was a grafted fruit from the better cultivators of eastern Asia, for we find the apple migrating westward, being brought from Damascus to Egypt, and thence to Rome, where Pliny mentions twenty-two varieties.

The wild apple is found in Europe and America, throughout the temperate zone. We have the crab as far north as Canada, and south in Virginia, and westward in Oregon. From that, by cultivation and grafting, by repeated reproduction from the seed, and many changes of soil and location, the fruit has been brought to its present wonderful perfection. From the natural fruit we have more than two hundred varieties; from being an inch in diameter, hard and crabbed, we have the fine, luscious, mellow fruit, of twenty times that size and more; and from trees of miserable size, we have the lofty and broad spreading, or the dwarfed, no larger than a house plant, as we may desire.

Believing as we do, that in New England are thousands and thousands of acres of our fields and pastures, of hills and road-sides, that can be better and more profitably devoted to apple trees than anything else, we point out these advantages. First, they can be easily and quickly grown. They may shortly come to fruit-bearing, if the soil is rich. We have seen them this season, six years from the nursery, measuring seven inches in diameter, and some of them having a barrel of fruit. But suppose the tree in the less fertile lands to be twelve years, or twenty years, that, longer or shorter according to the labor and expense bestowed on them, they become a steady and sure source of income for an indefinite period. Not that there may not be failure of the crop, or that the trees may not be subject to disease or the ravages of insects, but all vegetation has these dangers; but the trees naturally are hardy and tenacious of life. For a half century the finest varieties will yield their fruit plentifully; and some specimens are now bearing fruit in this country that are more than 150 years old.

A second advantage is in the time of maturing

the fruit. By proper attention in planting, the varieties come in succession, so that the fruit is in perfection during the whole year, the summer apple coming to market as the russets disappear. Then there is no end to the uses to which they may be applied. They are valuable for the dessert, and equally valuable for numerous culinary purposes; baked, boiled, jellied, for tart, pies, preserves, sauces, &c., &c., they prove acceptable. When not used green they may be dried and kept for years; when not needed by man, they may be fed to animals. We have never seen any accurate calculation of the value of the apple for food; but while they may be produced by the farmer at much less expense than potatoes, they are certainly more healthy and more nourishing. The farmer who has his hundreds or his thousands of trees, seldom feeds apples to his cattle and swine, and it is only because the market price will not allow of it; yet until that is done there never can be said to be a surplus of them in the country.

The apple is important to New England, because here and in New York the fruit comes to greater perfection than elsewhere. It loves our rugged soil and hard climate. In the West and South it is large and fair, but greatly inferior in quality; so France and England fail in the production. We therefore have the wide world for a market, and we have the means of supplying the world, when we shall have fully entered upon the cultivation, with our Pippins, Baldwins, Hubbardston, Russets, Greenings, and other famous varieties. The demand never will be less than to-day, and the average price will not be reduced to render them unprofitable. We may plant millions of trees a year, and the market for the fruit, or cider—cider-wine, when it is properly manufactured, is better than half the foreign wines—will extend as rapidly. The man who leaves a thirty acre orchard to his son, leaves him wealth in as good a form as it can descend from one generation to another. All the inquiries needed at the outset are—what varieties of trees are the most thrifty and rapid growers?—what are the most productive when grown?—and what will yield the richest and highest flavored fruit?—and with this information any young farmer by patient industry may make sure of a rich reward in the future. —Newburyport Herald.

THE CORN CROP OF 1860.

Much anxiety is being felt concerning the corn crop of 1860. There can be no doubt of the quantity. In many districts it is more than double that of 1859, and is probably the largest corn crop ever raised in the United States. In some districts it has been injured by drought, but generally the yield will be extraordinary. New York dealers refuse to advance two-thirds of the value, even at ten cents below the usual price of the last few years for August, at Chicago, notwithstanding the plethora in the money market. The western shippers cannot anticipate results so formerly; this will doubtless cause a reduction in price at the seaboard, and probably may induce shipment to Europe to a greater extent than last year. The question now is, whether the increase in consumption in England, Ireland, Scotland, and elsewhere, will be sufficient to take so much of our surplus as will maintain the price on the balance of the crop?

The successful introduction of this crop into Great Britain, is greatly due to Mr. Cowdin, formerly United States Consul at Glasgow. At his own expense he caused a quantity of Indian meal to be prepared in the different known methods practiced in this country, and furnished it gratuitously in many of the large cities of the British Empire, to thousands of individuals who never tasted it before. The increased consumption in the following year, clearly showed that this action had been judicious. He tells us that even at this time, not one Englishman in a thousand has ever tasted Indian corn.

The report into Ireland from 1850 to 1854, was as follows:

Year	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854
Value	1,266,263	1,821,513	1,479,690	1,554,424	1,356,379
Total	5,488,479				

Money value about \$100,000,000.

The consumption since the above dates is not so well known. It is true that the breadth of land appropriated to potatoes throughout the British Empire, has steadily increased ever since, until now it is estimated that 2,250,000 acres are annually cultivated for that crop. In 1852 the Irish cultivated 876,532 acres, and in 1855, 981,529, and at this time more than a million of acres are appropriated to potatoes, and as the rot is less than during the years we have enumerated, we cannot but infer that the increased use of Indian corn will scarcely furnish us the necessary outlet for the crop of 1860. The West Indies, however, have increased as consumers of American corn; Cuba grows a very large crop herself, and still remains our customer to a greater degree than formerly.—Working Farmer.

A HINT FOR DAIRYMEN.

We often meet with notices of good cows, and a large dairy composed of such would prove highly profitable, but too often a few poor animals throw the balance on the wrong side. For instance, a farmer in Massachusetts, keeping ten cows, found they averaged 1600 quarts to the cow, but the five best averaged 2000 quarts, leaving 1200 quarts to a profit of the five poorer ones. The best cows gave a total of \$18 each—the poorer ones were kept at a loss of \$14 each, thus destroying nearly the whole profit of the dairy. No man can afford to keep a poor cow at the expense of the better ones—he should rather fatten for beef, or give away, even, than to pursue such a course of dairying. Let every cow's value be tested, and those that do not come up to the point of profit should go to the shambles.—Country Gentleman.

CHICKEN PIE.

Take a pair of good young chickens, cut them in small pieces, adding a proper quantity of pepper and salt and small strips of salt pork, and put the whole into a saucepan and cover with water. Boil for half an hour, add flour and butter to thicken the gravy. Provide a large dish for baking it, served with paste; put the whole into the dish and cover again with a good rich paste, and bake the pie half an hour. It is best while fresh from the fire.—Country Gentleman.

CIDER-MAKING.

We find in the *Ohio Farmer*, the following admirable directions on cider-making. Although the making of cider is not so extensively practiced in New England as it has been in past years, yet if we do a thing at all it is best to do it well.

Although nearly every farmer makes from one to twenty or more barrels of cider yearly, yet few apply to the manufacture any more than a mechanical knowledge, or the following of some routine method descended from father to son, and the consequence is, that no more than one-tenth of the liquor denominated cider, deserves a name beyond that of poor vinegar.

Cider when carefully made, with a due knowledge of its properties, becomes a pleasant and healthful drink, far better in its native purity than when manufactured and sold as champagne wine; for be it known, very many thousand bottles of so-called champagne are nothing more than cider re-manufactured. All varieties of apples can be manufactured into cider, yet the properties of a cider and a table apple are very different, although sometimes combined in the same fruit. Toughness, dryness, and a fibrous flesh, and astringency, are all good properties in a cider-apple. Yellow flesh indicates richness and strength; and the heavier the mast, the stronger the cider. Late ripening apples, or those which require to be housed, are not profitable for cider, because of the extra expense of housing; all apples requiring to be fully ripe and mellow before making up. Apples which fall from the tree fully ripe, make better cider than those which are shaken off the tree. Keeping the fruit under cover from one to three weeks before making up, increases the strength and flavor of the cider. Care must be taken that the fruit is spread thin and freely exposed to the currents of air, otherwise it will often contract an unpleasant smell, which will affect the taste of the cider. As the fruit becomes ripened and mellow, the juice is reduced in quantity, but increased in weight, and heightened in flavor. If, however, they are left too long, and decay commences, the quality is injured by a peculiar musty tone or flavor imparted to the liquor; all decayed or decaying fruits should, therefore, be carefully picked out before grinding. Unripe apples should never be mixed with those fully ripened and mellow; much of the merit of cider depends upon the proper separation of fruit, as we have just stated, and also in selecting colors; those of a rich, yellow tinge in skin being superior to those of a greenish cast; they should never be mixed. Mixing varieties, while it often adds to the value of the cider, must not be done, if any certain quality is sought to be obtained, and a uniform character established by the manufacturer, unless it may be that two distinct varieties are mixed in certain proportions, as two to one, etc., and a quality of cider made, which it is desired to have again and again. In such a case the same mixture must be made, and the like proportions. An astringent, harsh fruit, and a rich, sweet apple, will often be found to combine the qualities requisite for the very highest flavor, and heaviest body.

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Frazer River arrivals are favorable: \$15,000 in gold had been received per steamer Wilson Hunt.

The miners were making good pay in working the new Bonanza mine, and are making \$10 to \$20 per day each.

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She had evidently lost control of him, and every one expected to see her hurled to the ground and crushed to death, if not killed outright. Turning down Washington avenue, he shot through the crowd of wood wagons and other vehicles, and dashed directly into the city hall.

A great crowd of people immediately followed the stable, fearful that the girl was killed. But with the exception of some rents in her riding dress she was unhurt. She had kept her seat and seemed perfectly cool and collected.

All that troubled her, she declared, during the runaway, was the disarrangement of her dress, and she proposed to try the horse again without delay.

It proved to be a fast horse, owned by John D. Welch, that few men care to ride, he is so wild and unmanageable, but which the girl, Miss Ellen Denison, of this city, had determined to ride at the State Fair.

She was practicing with him on Grand Lake ridge, near Governor Fay's house, when she lost control of the bridle and he ran with her to the stable, a distance of about a mile.

The horse was very much excited, and the crowd of the bystanders attempted to dismount her from the saddle. She very coolly replied that "she proposed to ride the horse or die in the attempt."

Remounting the horse, she rode out in the street, when he acted so badly that he had got him by the head and led him into the stable, where, after some striking down and "horse talk," his nerves were partially quieted, and Miss Denison rode him away in triumph.

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The husband was taken to the police station, and the bark on the body of the tree was rubbed smooth and gray by the attrition of the body of the victim.

The ground round the tree for some eight or eight feet was covered with blood, and the blood was trodden hard. One witness testified that he heard distinctly, at the distance of six hundred yards, both the noise of the switch and the screams and cries of the woman.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer North American from Liverpool 20th, via London 21st, passed Fastnet Point Oct. 2, en route for Quebec.

Considerable uneasiness is felt at Paris lest there should be a collision between the French troops in Rome and Garibaldi's legions.

The hope of more serious complications being avoided, is founded chiefly on the expectation that the Pope will shortly leave Rome, as the Sicilian College are exerting their influence to induce him to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria.

If the Pope departs, and the French troops follow his example, the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome.

It is reported that General Goyon's force are to be increased to 20,000 men.

The Times says the Papal army no longer exists, for the 4000 men besieging the Vatican are already reckoned as General Cialdini's prisoners.

The Herald says the Papal army has been defeated but not disbanded. Lamoriciere was evidently only a tactical retreat, but Cavour's legions and ill-forged, and no match for a regular army led by able commanders.

The Chronicle says the result of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole of the territory, with the exception of Rome, Viterbo and Cervia Vecchia.

The battle between Cialdini and Lamoriciere lasted six hours. The latter escaped to Ancona after the fight. The greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated.

The continental journals notice prominently the struggle between Count Cavour and Garibaldi, the civil and military leaders of the Italian movement, the subject is addressed to in several of the English papers. The Herald says the fate of Italy is involved in the struggle between Cavour and Garibaldi.

The Times observes that both men mean the same thing and are endeavoring to obtain the same result, but Cavour's expediency difficulties will have to be avoided while Garibaldi believes that he can ride down all obstacles in his hand. Garibaldi's impetuousness is admirably against his own countrymen, but Cavour's will be understood by Italy as an antagonist against France and Austria.

Advices from Turin assert that a letter had been addressed by Garibaldi to Victor Emmanuel, demanding the immediate dismissal of Cavour and Fiumi, and also asking for 30,000 Sardinian troops to garrison Naples. The letter is couched in the most respectful but energetic terms. The above conditions are specified by Garibaldi as the sine qua non of a good understanding between him and Victor Emmanuel. The King immediately dispatched a note to Garibaldi, the contents of which are not known. The ministry will communicate to the Sardinian Parliament the demands of Garibaldi and will request the approval of the King.

The King's reply is given. The King has granted the King will place himself at the disposal of the King, and will march for Naples. Much agitation prevailed at Turin.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the report of an attempt upon the Emperor's life is totally unfounded.

Military operations in Syria would commence after the hot weather.

Ashmole, Osman Bey and Mustapha Bey, who have traveled the Christians at Hama, and Osman Bey, who commanded the troops during the war, were shot at Damascus on the 10th.

Two Days Later. The steamer Canada from Liverpool 22nd and Queenstown 23rd passed Cape Race Oct. 2.

The steamer had been to Palermo and published a fresh proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he repeats that he will proclaim at Rome only the constitution of the kingdom, and will not accomplish annexation at present.

The official Turin Gazette gives formal notice to the report that certain letters had passed between Garibaldi and the King of Sardinia. The statement is nevertheless reiterated in Turin, and the substance of the King's reply is given.

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